

"BARGAIN AND INTRIGUE."

**Gen. Jackson Never Before
Published—What he Said
of Clay and Adams the
Year Before his
Death.**
From the Nashville American.

Dr. A. B. Goodlett was a prominent and successful physician of this city for more than thirty years and a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, having served under him as Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of United

a personal friend of Gen. Jackson, having served under him as Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of United States Infantry at the Battle of New Orleans, and for some years previous and subsequent thereto. In view of the nomination of Henry Clay for President, it is not surprising that

to write Gen. Jackson a letter, asking him to disavow his belief in the charge of bargain and intrigue made against Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams in the election of Mr. Adams to the Presidency in 1824. The Doctor was a great admirer and friend of Mr. Clay.

his election; and as the General was now a devout member of the church, it was thought that, with his great religious change, his feelings had become kinder to all his enemies.

Upon this view, early in the spring of 1844, Dr. Goodlett wrote to the General reminding him that he had

now attained the summit of all his earthly ambition and retired to private life with all life's honors clustering around him : that his race was nearly run, and that, as a christian forgiving his enemies, the time had come to do justice to two of his old enemies, and withdraw his charges

was written in great kindness, and with the best feeling toward the old hero, and was so received and appreciated by him, as is shown by his letter. But the man who never bowed his head before the storm could not be induced even by the kind in-

his convictions. The letter of six closely written pages of letter paper from which the copy printed below was taken, is in his own handwriting, and was sent by Gen. Robert Armstrong to Dr. Goodlett. It has never been published. It was

The letter is folded in the old-fashioned way, and sealed with waxes. It is given just as Gen. Jackson wrote it, with all his peculiarities of spelling, punctuation and

HERNITAGE, March 12, 1844.

Doctor A G Goodlett—My dear Sir, Your letter of the 7th has been received, is now before me, has been read with care and I reply. I have no doubt it was written with the best

"Blessed is the peace maker saith the Lord."
I am fearful from some cause your eyes have been closed to the imperfections of the character of Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams—I will state a few facts, of many that would be adduced, for your consideration and reference. From which you can draw

your own conclusions. Thus premised I must remark, that in no case have I ever been the assailant of either Mr. Clay or Mr. Adams—these falsehoods and gross calumnies have been often hurled at me to destroy my character, but have fallen harmless at my feet—I have for-

given them, but I cannot forget those vile slanders they have propagated against me. You request me, as appropriate, to express my conviction of the misrepresentations made to me with regard to the alleged impropriety between Mr. J. Q. Adams and Mr. Clay meaning the "bargain."

Mr. Adams President, and Mr. Clay Secretary of State," referring to the declarations of Mr. Buchanan, as making any declaration of their innocence—he only refers to his having any personal information of the facts, etc., etc. But from that day

Let us take a view of the case, from the facts and recorded history of the two. You must recollect at that day there was great personal hostility existing between Adams and Clay and that they had a post-

The election of President was thrown upon the House of Representatives. The Kentucky legislature had instructed their senators and representatives to vote against Adams, and for me. As the day of election drew near at hand it was

ams President and that Adams would make Clay Secretary of State. This prophecy was fulfilled to the letter. This whole matter was fully investigated by the Legislature of Kentucky, and the proof of the course of their representatives to Congress and their excuse for violating their

instructions were, "That they found if Mr. Adams was made President he would make Clay Secretary of State, but if I was, Clay would not be." Does any unbiassed mind require more proof of the intrigue between them than this? How could it be understood by these representa-

Clay Secretary of State unless by the pledge of Mr. Adams personally given, or by Mr. Adams' authorized confidential agent? I think, upon reflection, you will think such a case of corruption and secret management could not be afforded. I re-

occasion to meet them with their own weapons—I gave the corrupt proposition such a rebuke as it deserved, and such a one as the gentleman would never forget in his life. It is reasonable to suppose that this rebuke gave the conclusion, that I

made Secretary of State, although no man knew, nor had I breathed to any human being who, if elected would compose my Cabinet. Are not those facts and circumstances

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]